

THE CHECK COLLECTOR

January-March 2001

The Journal of
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

Number 57

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Importers,
90, 92 & 94 GRAND STREET,

New York, Jan 7 1869

*Mr. Hisk Brainerd
Rochester*

Dear Sir

*Your favor
of the 5th inst is at hand, with enclosure as
stated, Thirty five ⁶⁰/₁₀₀ dollars
Are you aware that &
in not putting a stamp
on your cheques you are
liable to a fine?
With thanks, we remain,*

Yours truly,

*D. Appleton & Co
Mundy*

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To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We need articles about checks, check-related subjects and fiscal documents. See the list of 32 areas of collecting interests on the inside back of the mailing cover for ideas.

We accept all material. Illustrations require an original or a good, clear, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained. Original checks sent in are copied and returned carefully. Any questions, ask the Editor!

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the April/June issue of *The Check Collector* is May 13.

The Check Collector is an effective means of reaching the check collecting hobby and our membership of collectors and buyers of checks and related financial documents. It contains many articles about checks and check collecting and news about the hobby.

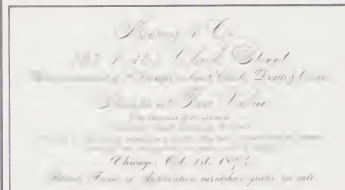
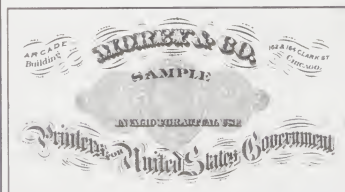
Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera-ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

ASCC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which a typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Advertising Manager at the address shown above.

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Both sides of the Morey & Company sample of RN Type O which adorns the title page of Ron Leshner's award-winning exhibit of *The Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States, 1865-1883*. We begin publishing his informative history in this issue.

Advertising rates are as follows:
One quarter page \$25.00/issue
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\$10 discount for four issues paid at once.

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A non-profit organization organized under Section 501-(c)-(3)

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Ladd & Tilton Oregon's First Bank by Charles Kemp

When the first permanent settlers began arriving in what is now Oregon they were true pioneers, as isolated from the rest of the Nation as it was possible to be. They were drawn there by the fertile river valleys and the plentiful rainfall that the prairies lacked. Also there was timber for building and access to the ocean for trade.

So, in the 1840's, between five and six thousand people undertook the long, arduous trek across the plains to begin a new life in Oregon. The area had no form of official government, so the settlers established a Provisional Government and ruled themselves as best they could.

The waves of immigrants were vital to the fragile economy. Although most were poor, they at least brought some cash into the country. Coin was the only acceptable currency and what little there was soon made its way into the coffers of the Hudson's Bay Company. All goods were imported and, due to the distance involved, were priced very high. At the same time, the abundant harvests kept agricultural prices down. Skilled labor also drew a high wage, but the lack of cash forced people into a barter economy.

The Provisional Government, in an effort to alleviate this, even tried making wheat orders, based on the value of wheat deposited in merchant's warehouses, legal tender for all debts and taxes. This unusual currency served until 1847 when California's independence and a new wave of more prosperous immigrants created both a new money supply and a demand for wheat. Soon the discovery of gold in California and then Southern Oregon, increased this demand many-fold.

Gold boomed Oregon as the flour and timber industries flourished, but there still was little coin in the land and gold dust turned much of the circulating medium. This was inconvenient because it had to be weighed with each transaction and merchants could fix the value as they pleased. There were express companies in early Oregon, including Adams & Co. and Wells Fargo & Co., and they did engage in the banking business to some extent. Their business in those days, however, was limited to receiving deposits, buying gold dust and shipping treasure. This meant that instead of providing capital, they were actually exporting it.

Any rancher or farmer wanting to add to his acreage or any merchant wishing to expand or start a new venture had nowhere to borrow funds. Only a bank could provide this service, but it was not until 1859 that one appeared. In that year, W.S. Ladd of Portland and C. F. Tilton of San Francisco opened a private bank called variously the Banking House of Ladd & Tilton, Ladd & Tilton's Bank of Oregon and, ultimately, the Ladd & Tilton Bank.

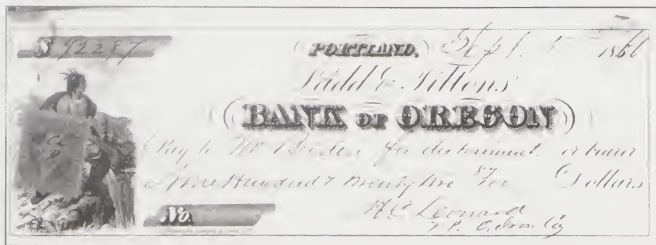


Figure 1. A check written when the bank was called Ladd & Tilton's Bank of Oregon.

The bank opened on June 1, 1859 in the second story of Ladd's new Portland store. It had a capital of \$50,000 and initial deposits of \$10,000, which increased to more than \$113,000 by the end of 1861. Oregon became a state in 1859 as well. Though the state constitution prohibited the bank from issuing its own notes, the bank still made short-term loans at from one and a half to five per cent per month and so could help meet the community's needs for investment capital. It remained as the only bank in the state until 1865.

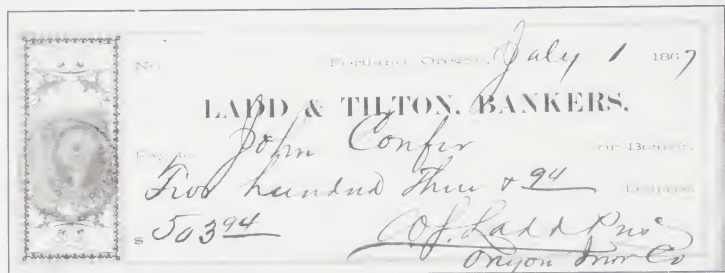


Figure 2. This check is signed by W.S. Ladd as president of the Oregon Iron Company. Note that the bank is now called Ladd & Tilton, Bankers.

Despite the bank being a partnership Ladd managed it by himself without a board of directors, and Tilton was content with this arrangement. Ladd was summed up by a later writer as, "an adventurous trader and speculator. He had a shrewd understanding of the strength and frailties of other men and a somewhat ruthless way of dealing with them. As is natural for a self-made man and a pioneer, he had a weakness for his own judgment and was dogmatic and dictatorial."

William Sargent Ladd had left his home in New Hampshire when only twenty-five years old to seek his fortune in Oregon. When he arrived in April 1851 his only business experience had been employment as a freight agent for a railroad, but he was ambitious and able, and within a short time had started a merchandising firm with his friend from New Hampshire, Charles F. Tilton. The Portland of that day may have seemed a dubious choice, as it had only 140 men of voting age and was not even the largest city in Oregon, but it was the most important American port north of San Francisco, and both of the young men believed in its future.

Like the express companies before them, Ladd and Tilton based much of their business on the purchase of gold dust and the sale of exchange on other cities. These bills of exchange were used by miners and businessmen alike to send cash East. The firm's remittances to San Francisco alone ran fifty to sixty thousand dollars per month in their first year.

The real contribution of Ladd & Tilton, however, was in helping to finance such pioneer enterprises as the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, The Portland Flouring Mill, The Oregon Iron & Steel Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad. By purchasing large amounts of their stock the bank made their success possible. All this was done not on the basis of security but on simple trust and Ladd's faith in men whom he knew.

Ladd also had interests to other banks in Oregon as well as Idaho and Washington. In 1868 he formed another partnership with Asahel Bush of Salem and started the Ladd & Bush Bank in that city. Meanwhile, in Portland, a new partner, Stephen Mead, had been admitted and the bank's capital increased to \$150,000. Soon it grew too large for its present quarters and in 1868 a brand new building was built to house it. It remained in there until 1911.

During this period the city was also enjoying prosperous times as its population reached 12,000 by 1871 and William Ladd was serving as mayor. However, a series of strokes beginning in 1875 left him paralyzed below the waist, and with the retirement in 1880 of both Tilton and Mead he turned to his oldest son, William M. Ladd, for assistance. By this time the bank had deposits in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 and even a man like the senior Ladd could not run it by himself.



Figure 3. Ladd & Tilton Bank, First and Stark Streets, 1861-1911.

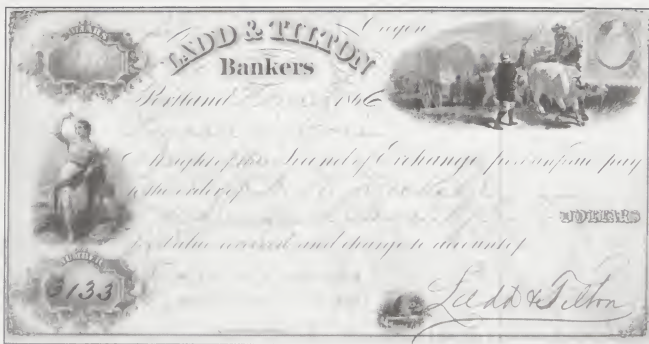


Figure 4. A handsome American Bank Note Company draft of Ladd and Tilton, Bankers, on A.E. and C.E. Tilton of New York.

The bank continued under the old name and now had interests in three other banks as well as numerous other enterprises. When the senior Ladd died in 1893 he left an estate of some \$7,000,000. The younger Ladd continued then on his own. He was not the swashbuckler that his father had been and ran the bank more conservatively, successfully steering it thru the financial panics of 1893 and 1907. In 1908 the bank was at last incorporated, but the Ladd family still retained a majority ownership.

Troubled times were not far ahead, though, and came not as a result of the bank itself but one of the other ventures that the Ladds had traditionally supported. This was the failure of a bank that William M. Ladd had once been involved in. Although not legally required to do so, he decided to guarantee the firm's obligations himself. While this maintained the family's reputation, it had a disastrous effect on his personal fortune.

Ladd's youngest sister had married into the Pratt family of New York and his in-laws stepped forward to support the bank. The Pratts had been among the founders of the Standard Oil Company and had the resources to assume majority ownership from the Ladds, but they apparently did not have enough interest to move to Oregon and manage it directly.

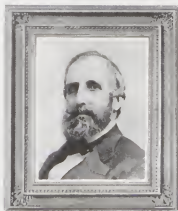
W. M. Ladd was allowed to retain the title of president, but without much authority. Instead, the Pratts appointed their own managers. The result was a slow but continuous loss on loans and investments while both the Federal Reserve and the Oregon State Banking Department grew increasingly concerned over the bank's operations.

Finally, the failure of two firms in which Ladd & Tilton were heavily invested led to the sale of the bank in 1925 to the United States National Bank of Portland at the request of the Pratts. And so this link with Portland's pioneer past became history.

Sources: *Gold in the Woodpile* by O. K. Burrell

Sixty Milestones of Progress 1859-1919 by
Martin E. Fitzgerald.

Trade and Currency in Early Oregon by
James Henry Gilbert.



William Sargent Ladd

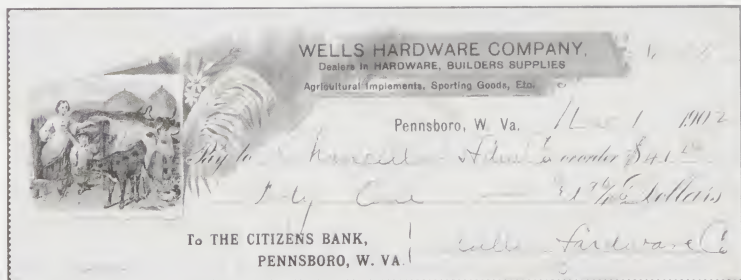
Fine Art by Russ Hornbacher

Great works of art catch the eye. An afternoon at the art museum can give us great pleasure, or at least cause us to think and react to the artists' visions. Wonderfully vignetted checks serve the same purpose, and are available without leaving your home.

I have illustrated this article with four of my favorite vignetted checks. Obviously, both you and I have others that please us aesthetically, but I want to share the pleasure I get from these. So, please stroll through the gallery with me.



I love the "busy" graphics of the R.S. Battles check. At the left a sailor and a blacksmith are discussing the repair of an anchor while a farmer sits and waits patiently to have work done on his sickle. What a wonderful allegory of shipping, industry, and farming! At the right we see the cattle being driven home while a sheep watches with great interest. I thought that the cows knew enough to go home on their own? Maybe that's why the sheep is bemused.



Being a North Dakotan, with the emphasis on agriculture here, I favor farm scene vignettes and have many in my collection. The Wells Hardware Company check from West Virginia is an example from a state that I normally don't associate with agriculture. It shows a scene where the cows are coming home, a calf entering first, while a duck moves out of their way. The portrait of farm life is idyllic – no droughts or mortgages. The flowers and ferns outside the vignette lead one's eye to the donor of this art - the Wells Hardware Company.



I collected real photo postcards with North Dakota street scenes, so I was attracted to this Denmark, Wisconsin, check with its street scene. The horse-drawn cart in front of the general store may have delivered the cream cheese made by Harry Benecke, or may just be waiting for a farmer to pick up his groceries. The windows of the store are full of things to buy. An open-top automobile at the right end of the street shows that this is not meant to be a Nineteenth Century image of Simpler Times, but a modern, small-town scene.



Finally, I like the simple but effective Minneapolis Cereal Company retailer's coupon in the form of a check, with its mouth-watering loaf of bread in subdued but realistic color. It served its purpose – anyone receiving one of those coupons had to feel hungry!

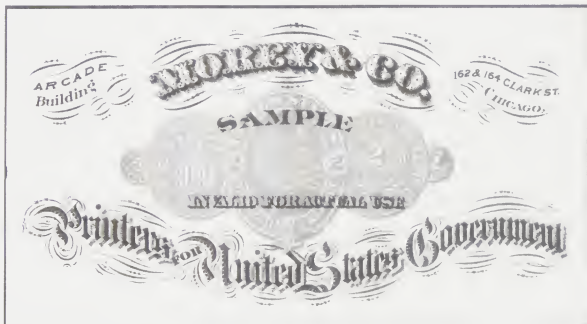
There are many wonderfully vignettied checks "out there," and it is worth really taking a look at them as small works of art that give us a window on our past, the same way as the ones that are hung in the art museum do.

The 25th Memphis International Paper Money Show begins on Friday, June 15 and runs through Sunday, June 17 in the Cook Convention Center East Hall. Opening time is 9:00 a.m. each day, with closing set at 6:00 p.m. Friday, 5:00 p.m. Saturday and 4:00 p.m. Sunday.

A meeting of the ASCC is planned for early Saturday afternoon.

The Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States, 1865-1883

by Ronald Leshner



The purposes of this exhibit are to show (1) the products of the various printers with which the government contracted to imprint stamps directly on financial instruments and (2) the measures taken by the government in its struggle to make sure that its citizens paid the proper taxes. The exhibit is organized into eight sections: the five printers in the chronological order in which they received a contract, two introductory sections and a concluding section. That the taxpayer preferred the imprinted stamps is attested to by the fact that by the late 1870's, imprinted stamps accounted for twice as much revenue as the familiar adhesive stamps. The last type, G, survived the end of the tax period in the diamond-shaped imitations or facsimiles that continued to adorn many checks for about another decade.

PLAN OF THE EXHIBIT

A. Introduction	Frame 1, pp 1-4
B. American Phototype Company - Battle to Retain Contract	Frame 1, p. 3 -- Frame 2, p. 3
C. The American Phototype Company, New York (1865-1875)	Frame 2, p. 4 -- Frame 6, p. 4
D. Butler & Carpenter, Philadelphia (1866-1875)	Frame 6, p. 5 -- Frame 7, p. 16
E. Alexander Trochslar, Boston (1873--1875)	Frame 8, pp 1-5
F. Morey & Sherwood, Chicago (1874)	Frame 8, p. 6
G. The Graphic Company, New York City	Frame 8, pp 7-12
H. The End of the Two Cent Tax	Frame 8, pp 13-16

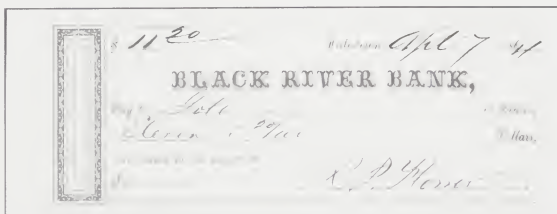
HIGHLIGHTS AND NEW DISCOVERIES

Type O on a printer's sample card	Title page
Type A in green inverted (DISCOVERY COPY)	Frame 2, p. 6
Type B with "purple" Nevada	Frame 3, p. 10
Type B with inverted tablet	Frame 3, p. 11
Type C with two-line receipt clause at lower right	Frame 5, p. 2
Type D in brown (DISCOVERY COPY)	Frame 5, p. 14
Model for Type H	Frame 6, p. 7
Type J with incorporated 'check or sight draft' clause	Frame 7, p. 6
Type K, approved design, but not issued stamp (DISCOVERY)	Frame 7, p. 7
Type M in gray	Frame 8, p. 5
Type O, mint	Frame 8, p. 6

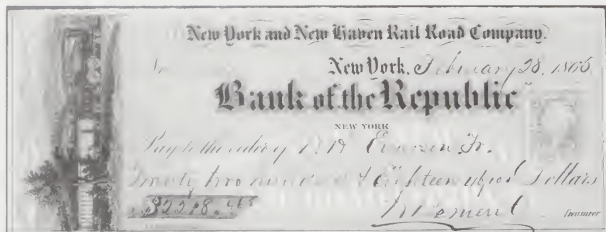
A. INTRODUCTION

TAX RATE ON CHECKS PRIOR TO AUGUST 1, 1864

Amount of Check Less Than \$20 - Not Subject to Tax



An Adhesive Paying the Two Cent Tax on Bank Checks over \$20



Under the Civil War Revenue Act of July 1, 1862, checks below \$20 were not taxed. Prestamped checks only became practical beginning August 1, 1864 when all checks became subject to the two cent tax.

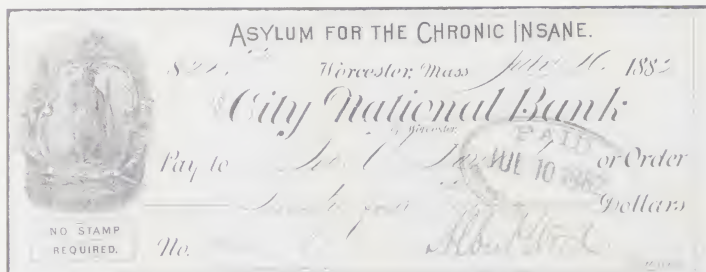
CONVENIENCE OF STAMPED PAPER

(See this issue's cover for the illustration for this exhibit page.)

The format of this folded-in-half imprinted receipt of D. Appleton & Co. allows for a handwritten memorandum in lieu of a separate letter. The message reminded Mr. Fisk Brainerd that there was a penalty for not placing a stamp on his check. With imprinted checks and receipts there was no danger that one would forget to pay the two cent tax.

UNTAXED CHECKS

Massachusetts State Agency



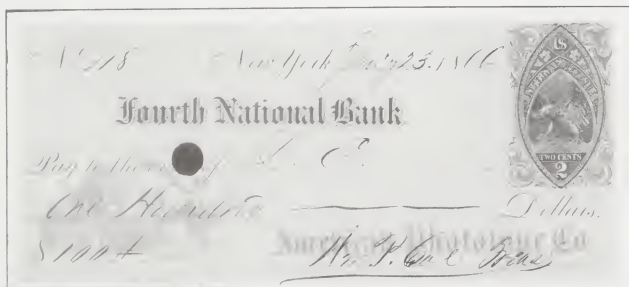
Federal Agency



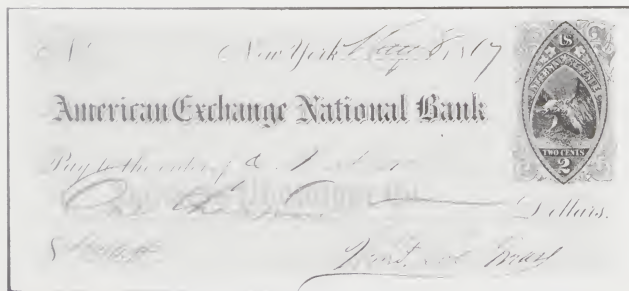
These illustrate two types of government agencies, state and federal, that were exempted from paying the two cent check tax.

B. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY - BATTLE TO RETAIN CONTRACT

From the initial delivery of 40,000 two cent stamps in April, 1865 until their last delivery in November, 1875, the American Phototype Company of New York City was the principal supplier of imprinted stamps, delivering almost 350 million two cent stamps during that 10 ½ year span.



Check face and imprinted revenue printed at the same time in red by the American Phototype Company for its own use. The payee is almost certainly Leopold Lutz (L. E.), the manager of operations and the patentee of the photographic process by which the American Phototype Company produced its plates for imprinting the stamp and from which the company took its name.



A later check face and imprinted revenue printed at the same time in black by the American Phototype Company for its own use.

RECEIPT FOR IMPRINTING STAMPS

New York, Feb. 1st 1868

1150 N. 1st St.

REVENUE STAMPS

American Phototype Co.

87 NEDAR STREET.

1826 Stamp Am. Cal. 7113

10956 Stamps

1961 Stamp March 7113

11772

1826

2136523191

1962

2295624918

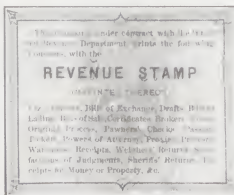
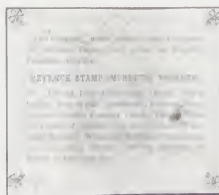
18107

Per A. J. Bennett

Am Phototype Co.

Ornithomachus

Shown above is a scarce example of the earliest style of receipt of the American Phototype Company for imprinting stamps. American Phototype charged the maximum allowable 1¢ per impression; the charge for the two cent stamps allowed for a 2 ½% discount. At the right are two cut squares with different style fonts and borders from similar receipts.



RECEIPT FOR IMPRINTING STAMPS AND "SAMPLE"

Late Style of Receipt

87 Cedar Street, New York *Nov 27 1866*

Received of *H. Open*

For *250* Impressions for *1/4 Million* &c.

1000 Stamps

For the AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY.

S. L. Lambel

250

1000

22.50

Shown here is a source example of a later style of receipt of the American Phototype Company for imprinting stamps. American Phototype charged the maximum allowable one cent per impression (here \$2.50 for 250 impressions.) The charge for the 1000 two-cent stamps allowed for a 2 1/2% discount (changed in pencil on the face from \$20 to \$19.50.)

SAMPLE in Die

WM. Mc CONKEY.

Wm. Wrightsville, Pa.

Pay to the order of

100

Dollars

First National Bank

OF WRIGHTSVILLE

1866

Wm. Wrightsville, Pa.

100

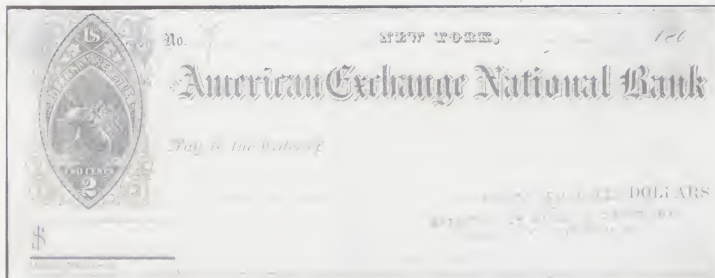
Dollars

Wm. Wrightsville, Pa.

Note the incorporation of the word SAMPLE into the die, making this imprinted stamp invalid for paying the internal revenue tax. This example is generally accepted as a salesman's sample or a sample sent out by American Phototype as a response to a check printer's inquiry about imprinted stamps.

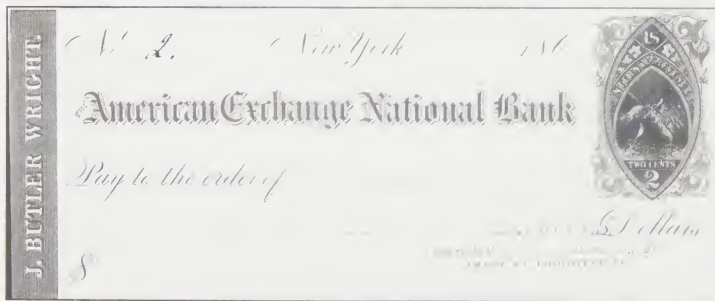
THE COMPANY ARCHIVE

Order Number K



Shown here is a specimen of a check that is probably the first order placed for imprinted revenues. A used example of this check is known dated August 3, 1865. Several other used checks are known of this same check face by different users. It is conjectured that this check face may have been a generic check used by several customers of the American Exchange National Bank, which was located across Cedar Street and around the corner on Broadway. The President of American Phototype Company was also the former President of the American Exchange National Bank.

Order Number 2



Both of these specimens are believed to be from the archive of the American Phototype Company. The handwritten numbers are probably the order numbers, used to find the previous example so reorders could be filled promptly and accurately.

To be continued.

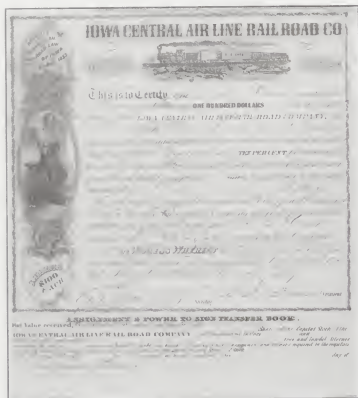
This is the first part of Ron Leshner's gold medal exhibit of revenue stamped paper, which will be run in its entirety over the next however-many issues of The Check Collector. This will take some time, but the information in the exhibit should be of general interest to all check collectors. The frame numbers on the introductory page won't be a great deal of help, but are included so that any potential exhibitor can see how such a page should be structured.

The exhibit most recently took a gold and the Reserve Grand Award at the Saint Louis Stamp Expo.

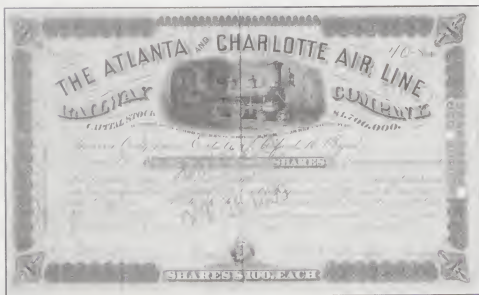
Early Air Line Stocks

by Coleman Leifer

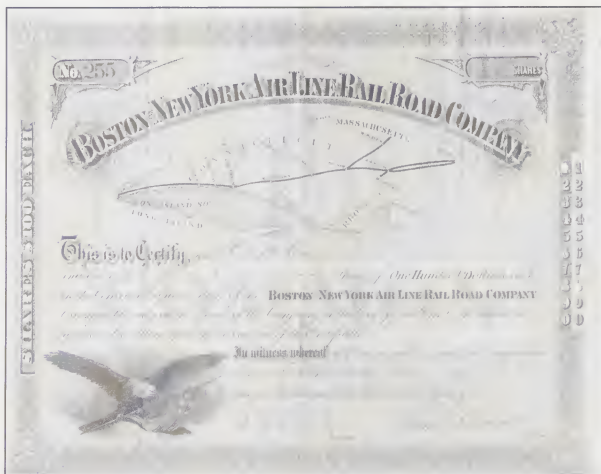
So you thought that air lines were a 20th-century development? As these stock certificates illustrate, air lines existed as far back as 1857, they just didn't have airplanes. Several railroads, presumably because they ran in a somewhat straight line between two points, called themselves "air lines." Certificates for six of them are illustrated.



The Iowa Central Air Line Railroad was never, as far as can be determined, an operating line. This stock certificate was issued in 1857 at Maquoketa, Iowa, a small town in the eastern part of the state eventually served by branch lines of the Milwaukee Road and the Chicago and North Western. There was an Iowa Central Railroad, a reorganization of the Central Railroad of Iowa, which was not built until 1871.



The Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway was the largest of the early "Air Lines." It ran from Charlotte, North Carolina to Atlanta, Georgia and was organized in 1877 from the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway. In 1881 it became part of the Richmond and Danville which, in 1895, became part of the Southern Railway.



The Boston & New York Air Line Rail Road started out in 1846 as the New York and Boston, became the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic in 1867 and assumed its current title in 1875. In that year, the New York, New Haven and Hartford began operating it. Its title and the map notwithstanding, it ran only from Willimantic, Connecticut to New Haven, a distance of 50 miles.



The Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line Railway was intended to be built from Genoa, Wisconsin to Duluth, Minnesota, a distance of 350 miles, with an eventual extension from Genoa to Chicago. According to the 1872-73 Poor's Railroad Manual, it had been graded the 46 miles from Genoa to Jefferson Wisconsin. But it seems to never have been completed. In the 1890's there was a Chicago & North Pacific Railway, a terminal railroad in the Chicago area, but there was no relation to this line.



The Michigan Central Air Line Rail Road railroad started out in life as the Michigan Central Air Line Rail Road and ran from Lenoir, Michigan (between Detroit and Port Huron) to Jackson and thence to South Bend, Indiana. It was completed in 1884 after which the Jackson - South Bend portion was operated by the Michigan Central as the Michigan Central Airline Rail Road and the Lenoir - Jackson portion was operated by the Grand Trunk as the Michigan Central Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway was created in 1900 by the merger of several southeastern railroads and consisted of more than 2600 miles of track. It lasted until 1967 when it merged with the Atlantic Coast Line to form the Seaboard Coast Line. So the busy times, in the 1930's there was a boom in airline stocks and the Seaboard Air Line Railway stock went up as well. It seems that some investors in those days were no different from some investors today: they never really knew what they were doing.

References

Manual of the Railroad of the United States, Henry V. Poor, New York, various dates
Railroad Maps, William D. Edson, Potomac, Maryland, 1999
Railroads of North America, Joseph Gross, Spencerport, New York, 1986

A Nice Vignette courtesy of Ruth Knott



An early printer's label.

E-Mail to the Editor

SOME SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON RN-G3

Bill J. Castenholz has done a very fine job of updating us on the census of especially scarce imprinted revenues. Offered here are some minor corrections and additions to the introduction to the article on RN-G3 in the July-September 1998 issue of *The Check Collector*:

The Joseph R. Carpenter firm ceased deliveries of stamped paper at the end of August, 1875. Two letters in the firm's correspondence files dated September 1, 1875 confirm the cessation. One letter forwards an imprinting job to Carpenter's long-time competitor, the American Phototype Company in New York City. The second returns a job to a client and informs them that they are no longer in the business of imprinting checks, that the Graphic Company is expected to obtain the contract, and that in the interim both A. Trochsler of Boston and the American Phototype Company of New York continue the imprinting work.

the first deliveries from the Graphic Company are in November, 1875. During that same month the American Phototype Company and Trochsler made their last deliveries. The deliveries for the month of November are as follows:

American Phototype Company	2,174,015
A. Trochsler	97,879
Graphic Company	2,278,070

Graphic Company's deliveries were of the magnitude of the other two companies combined, so it seems reasonable to speculate that their contract may have begun in mid-November.

It is believed that the American Phototype Company was using the Type F imprint, which it probably introduced early in 1875. Trochsler was probably using the Type M imprint, a design that had been executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to replace Trochsler's earlier Type N, which did not always reproduce well on the wide variety of papers that came from the check printers.

During the final year of imprinting work, the Carpenter firm offered types K and L printed by letterpress in a variety of colors. Based on the firm's correspondence, they also continued to offer their round engraved design known to collectors as Type H. Most of the late usages seen by this author have been on engraved cashier's checks and the engraved Type H may have been preferred by either the banks themselves or by the bank note companies that had printed the check faces and through whose agency the imprinted stamps were ordered.

Ron Leshner

Letter to the Editor (excerpts)

Nice to chat with you. It appears my patience paid off and we shall get the (prior) stock of checks of the ASCC Check Pool into the hands of Phillip Ryman before too long. I have a letter to him in the mail and will see that he gets every bit of the stock.

.....

Also enclosed is an obituary notice from the current issue of the Bank Note Reporter on Earl Moore. Earl was a Director and First Vice President, 1975-82, of our predecessor organization, the Check Collectors Round Table. It was a pleasure to meet him at the FUN Show in Florida in later years and discuss the beginnings of check collecting organizations. Once again, it reminds me of the really great friends we have in check collecting.

.....

Today I talked with some banker friends and wondered how the travellers cheques will be reduced in numbers after the Euro monetary unit takes over. If one is interested in travellers cheques, it seems wise to look over what is available now before they are classed as ancient history.

Happy collecting,

Bob Spence

Too Many Forms!

by Neil Sowards

In the world of banking, many forms have been developed to make life simpler and easier. A collector finds many earlier checks completely written by hand. But soon forms were developed with standard wording and so the check writer only had to insert the words that were unique to that check, such as amount (in figures and written), receiver, date and his or her signature to make the check valid.

Withdrawal slips also were created requiring only the date, amount and signature. One bank, The Citizens Savings Bank of the City of New York, apparently had at least ten different withdrawal forms. In a small group of their withdrawal slips I found ones printed for withdrawals of TEN, THIRTY, SEVENTY, and ONE HUNDRED (dollars.) I assume there were also ones for Twenty, Forty, Fifty, Sixty, Eighty, and Ninety. There was also one with no printed amount for those withdrawing less than ten dollars. A blank after the printed amount allowed for withdrawal of an amount over the printed figure, such as adding five to the SEVENTY form to withdraw \$75. All the forms were filled out in the same handwriting except for the signature, so the cashier apparently filled them out and the customers only signed them.



During this period, the 1870's, withdrawal slips had to have a two-cent revenue stamp just as a check did.

One can certainly see the advantage of having "The Citizen's Savings Bank of the City of New York" all printed out, but having a different withdrawal slip for each ten-dollar increment seems carrying it a little too far.

Book No. 6596 New York 187
 Withdrawn from
 The Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York.
 Three Dollars.
 Name, Abigail Heischer

Above, the generic form which was used for amounts under ten dollars. Below, the form for ten to nineteen dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Book No. 2442 New York 187
 Withdrawn from
 The Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York.
 TEN Dollars.
 Name, Abigail Heischer

 Ledger  Account 67154


Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York.

Charge Account of _____

SEVENTY *for* _____ DOLLARS.

\$ 70 *Geo. Lehman*

Note that the withdrawal slip above is in a different style from the others shown. This indicates that the bank had them printed in ten dollar intervals at least twice, so they must have been popular with the depositors

Book No. *1100* New York, 

Withdrawn *from* _____

The Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York.

ONE HUNDRED *for* _____

\$ 100 *Geo. Lehman* Name, _____

Another Great Vignette



From an 1866 Aetna Insurance Company policy insuring a stock of beer and brewing materials at Rockville, Connecticut.

Letter to the Editor

I am declaring my intentions to run for President of the American Numismatic Association for the 2001 - 2003 election. Having served several terms as Governor, I am the current vice-president of the ANA. My name is John Wilson, an avid numismatist for the past 28 years and a retired Milwaukee County Deputy Sheriff. My interest in collecting encompasses U.S. and foreign coins and paper money, tokens and medals, ancient coins, porcelain coins and medals, numismatic books and exnumia. Along with my wife Nancy, we have won many national, regional and local club exhibiting awards. I am a recipient of the CSNS Medal of Merit; and along with my wife Nancy the Elston G. Bradfield and FUN Charles Fine Literary Awards. In 1998 both of us were honored with the Florida United Numismatists, A. J. Vines Memorial - Excellence in Numismatic Education Award. I have written many articles for all types of club publications (local, regional and national), along with the numismatic press to promote the hobby and collecting in general. I am the proud recipient of the ANA's Medal of Merit, Glenn Smedley and President's Award. I have been honored with the National Silver Dollar Roundtable Man of the Year Award. I am a past ANA Club Representative, District Delegate and Regional Coordinator. I received the Krause Publications Numismatic Ambassador Award in 1990.

I was the General Chairman for the ANA, 100th Anniversary Convention in Chicago in 1991. I was also the Co-Assistant General Chairman for the 1986 Milwaukee ANA Convention. I was General Chairman for the 1990 Milwaukee Central States Numismatic Society Convention which was one of the biggest they have ever had. I have assisted at numerous Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge Clinics and YN programs in Milwaukee. I have assisted with many Chicago International Coin Fair Young Numismatist programs. I assist at the Blue Ridge YN program. I have set out coin displays at libraries, banks & coin shows during National Coin Week events. I have given hundreds of educational numismatic talks. I have promoted the hobby by making available to non-profit organizations over 30 souvenir cards (to promote their show or event) that have been cataloged by the Souvenir Card Collecting Society. I am proud to be listed in Pete Smith's *American Numismatic Bibliography*. To promote the ANA, I have also made slide programs of numerous ANA Conventions.

I belong, and am involved in, over 50 coin clubs at all levels of the hobby. I am a Life Member of many of them including several national organizations including ANA, ANS, SPMC, IBNS, Central States, FUN, Blue Ridge, SCCS, NI, CWTS, OHNS, DWMC, CCC and other state and local organizations totaling about 25 in number. I am the past President of the Central States Numismatic Society and past Board member of the Society of Paper Money Collectors and currently serve on the board of the Paper Money Collectors of Michigan. I also assist and help other coin clubs at all levels of our great hobby. I have also served as President of three Milwaukee area coin clubs.

For the American Society of Check collectors I have been a long time member and supporter. Most recently I chaired and gave a program at the ASCC meeting at the R. M. Smythe Strasburg paper Money Show. In past years I have also chaired meetings of the CCRT (Check Collectors Roundtable), which is our former name. I have also done several articles in our publication *The Check Collector*. I thank the members of the ASCC for their support for my candidacy for President of the ANA.

I have always believed in working diligently to promote the hobby within the ANA and especially with education and young numismatists. As ANA President, I would work just as diligently to retain and bring new members to the hobby and promote numismatics. I would continue to be fair and open minded to all members of the ANA. My dedication and loyalty is for the betterment of the hobby of numismatics. I am a firm believer in a balanced budget and would work hard to keep it that way. When an important vote takes place, I will always try to do what is best for the hobby and our members. I will always listen to your viewpoints.

Thank you,

John Wilson, current ANA Vice President, Ocala, FL.



CELEBRITY CHECKS

OWN ONE!

This check written June 27, 2000 by Barbara Mandrell to her sister Louise can be a prized part of **YOUR** collection! Raffle chances are \$1 each - buy as many as you like. All chances must be purchased from Phillip Ryman, 859 Park Circle, Harrisonburg, VA 22802 by June 30, 2001. Drawing will be shortly thereafter. All funds collected will go to the support of The American Society of Check Collectors.

BARBARA MANDRELL PRODUCTIONS INC
P O Box 100
Whites Creek, TN 37189

3340

ST-40/40
BRANCH 252

PAY TO THE ORDER OF LOUISE MANDRELL

DATE June 27, 2000

THE SUM OF DOLLARS \$300.00

SUNTRUST
SunTrust Bank, Nashville, N.A.
Nashville, Tennessee 37230

FOR

Barbara Mandrell

⑈003340⑈ ⑆064000046⑆ 0000795291⑈ ⑆0000001000⑈

Barbara Mandrell was born in Houston, Texas on Christmas Day, 1948. She was five when she began to play the accordion, and her first professional performance was at age 11, when she demonstrated a pedal steel guitar at a Chicago music trade show. A year later she was invited to participate in a country music tour with Johnny Cash and a roster of other famous names. Following this, her father put together the Mandrell Family Band, and Barbara recorded her first single in 1966.

In 1967 Barbara was married to Ken Dudney. Shortly after, she and her sisters, Louise and Irlene, formed the Do-Rites. Her first hit was "Midnight Oil." In 1979 she won the Country Music Association's Female Vocalist of the Year award, and NBC tapped her to star in her own musical variety series, *Barbara Mandrell and the Mandrell Sisters*. Several years later the strain of performing caused her to leave the show, but she went on to win three People's Choice awards and a Grammy.

After a serious automobile accident in 1984 and the birth of her third son she returned to singing, but she also learned to fly and wrote an autobiography, *Get to the Heart: My Story*. In 1997 she announced that she was leaving the world of country music to pursue a full-time acting career. Since then she has appeared in "Diagnosis Murder," "Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman," and "Baywatch," and has had a recurring role on the daytime soap "Sunset Beach." She has also had the starring role in a TV movie, "The Wrong Girl."

Barbara is now living in Nashville with her husband, Ken, and the youngest of their three children.

The check being raffled is a generous donation of Barbara Mandrell.

Information for the short biography is taken from the website www.barbaramandrell.net/bio.html.

Next issue will feature a check donated by Louise Mandrell, made out to her sister, Barbara.

Announcements

Financial Position. For those of you who did not immediately turn to the Treasurer's Report on page 26, the Society shows a net loss of \$1,106.98 for the year 2000. This occurred after a net gain of \$1,188.47 for 1999 and a loss of \$830.36 in 1998. 1997 was a virtually break-even year. We do not do accrual accounting, so some expenses may be shifting from one year to another, but Dick Naven does not believe that there is a great deal of this happening.

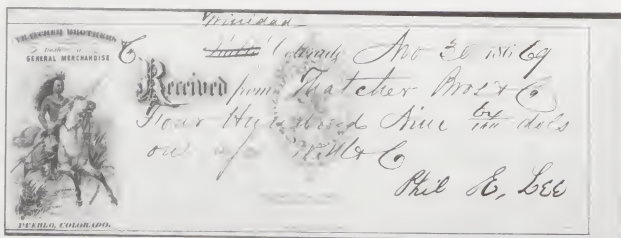
The cost of printing TCC is running us about \$2.50 per member per issue, covered by our dues. Mailing adds roughly another 25¢. This can be offset by advertising, when I am diligent about billing. (More on this subject below.) That leaves us with another \$400 or \$500 in various expenses which are not covered by dues or advertising. We will watch what happens for 2001, but it is possible that we will need a modest dues increase for 2002.

Advertising Manager. I mentioned that it is important for us to keep on top of our advertising revenue, and it has become apparent to me that TCC needs an Advertising Manager. This is not a job for which I would anticipate a long line of applicants so in the time-honored tradition of nepotism I am awarding it to one of our daughters who happens to be a member of ASCC. Melanie, who has agreed to help out in this respect, is a Management Consultant with Pricewaterhouse Coopers in Minneapolis. Those of you who advertise with us can expect to hear from her at an appropriate time.

Security Printers Guide. Just a reminder that the revised Security Printers Guide can now be obtained in one or more of three different forms. Printed, in looseleaf format, it is available from Bill Kanowsky, 1533 Savannah Drive, Evansville, IN 47714 for \$5 (members) or \$7.50 (non-members.) Make your checks payable to Bill, please.

The Guide can be e-mailed to any member free. Just request it from Lyman Hensley at LHensley@GREENLEE.Textron.com and tell him the format needed. Or, send Lyman a diskette and return postage and he will provide it to you that way. (His address is on page 3.) I personally find an Excel data base very useful, as it can be searched handily to find the three-character code based upon those used by Bill Castenholz in his *Field Guides to Revenue Stamped Paper*.

E-mail Addresses. Would anyone with an e-mail address which is not considered 'private' please let Coleman Leifer know so we may publish it the next time we do a Membership Directory? His e-mail is CAL493@aol.com.



A find from the Saint Louis Stamp Expo. This is one of the two or three known receipts bearing a copy of RN H3f, the Carpenter revenue design with "Good when used as a receipt for the payment of money" added below the revenue in two lines, in yellow. (These lines have been artificially darkened for the illustration. They are hardly visible on the receipt itself.)

This copy differs in several ways from the one illustrated in the revised Castenholz *Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper - the Western States*. The printed dateline on that copy is 18__ while the dateline on this one is 186_, indicating at least two printings. Second, this one was altered for use in Trinidad, Colorado.

Secretary's Report Coleman Leifer

This report includes all changes received through 3/5/2001.

NEW MEMBERS

1706	ADAMS, ANN E.	414 Welsted St	Napoleon OH 43545	1-2, 4, 7-8, 10, 14, 20, 22-23, 30-32
1713	BECKER, JOHN R.	10091 Stonybrook Cir	Indianapolis IN 46229 (Thru the Internet)	All Indiana fiscal history
1708	BOYER, MARTHA M.	PO Box 202	Mullen NE 69152 (By Warren Anderson)	4
1707	HAENN, JOSEPH E.	183 Arden Rd, Gulph Mills	Conshohocken PA 19428 (Thru Coin World)	1, 12 (lumber industry), 20-21, 23-24, 30
1711	KAFKA, TERENCE	885 Spring Rd	Mosinee WI 54455 (Thru Society of Paper Money Collectors)	2, 4, 9, 14, 23, 30, 32 (any US banks with Wausau, Warsaw or Poland in name for all categories)
1714	KELLER, BRIAN J.	703 E. 2nd St	O'Fallon IL 62269 (Thru the Internat and Coin World Almanac)	2 (IL), 4, 23, 31
1709	MARCHAND, LOUIS	12074 Chesholm Ln	Eden Prairie MN 55347-4615 (By Roger Patterson and Susan Beevor)	2, 4, 12 (RN facsimiles), 31
1712	NICHOLS, JOSEPH B.	PO Box 405	Fruita CO 81521	
1705	PAPPAS, MICHAEL E.	420 Adams	Plymouth MI 48170-1212 (Thru State Revenue Society)	22, 24, 30-31
1703	PRESCOTT, EDWARD S.	2843 Waterford Way W.	Richmond VA 23233	1, 5
1704	SILVERMAN, LEON	237 Mamaronek Av	White Plains NY 10605 (Thru Numismatic News)	2 (CT, NY), 30
1710	WALKER, J. TRACY III	2865 Mt. Aire Rock Ln	Charlottesville VA 22901 (Thru the Internet)	2 (VA), 20, 22 (railroads), 30

NAME OR ADDRESS CHANGES

0804	BATCHELDER, ROBERT F.	PO Box 1779	West Chester PA 19380-0061
0789	BEACH, DAVID M. (D)	PO Box 471356	Lake Monroe FL 32747
1274	CLARK, RUSSELL J.	8049 Ginger Rd	Liverpool NY 13090
1647	COUITT, STEPHEN J.	57 Bryant St	Berkley MA 02779
0361	FACCHINA, H. A. L.	HC 75, Box 672-B	116 Edgemont Circle Locust Grove VA 22508
1439	JACOB, ARRI S. (C/D)	PO Box 1649	Minden NV 89423
1608	KARLIN, HOWARD (C/D)	1412 Avenue M, Apt. 2522	Brooklyn NY 11230
1458	LINN, KENNIE M.	PO Box 1000	Penney Farms FL 32079-1000
1208	O'CLAIRE, JUDITH	9274 Jewell Lane	Chisago City MN 55013
1259	RABIN, SHELTON	EMB/ORA PSC 82, Box 002	APO AE 09710
1558	TAYLOR, ALLAN H.	Bethsalda Retirement Village	66 Litchfield St. Blenheim New Zealand
1688	WIENER, MARTIN D.	157 South Street	Chestnut Hill MA 02467

RESIGNED

1140	BUDA, THOMAS B.
1101	HOMREN, WAYNE K
1514	LAMB, JAMES
1531	MILFORD, JIM

DECEASED

1411	MOSS, IRA L.
------	--------------

Member Exchange

Wanted: RN-type checks and drafts. Will trade US Revenues, First Issue. Have many good items to offer. **Joseph Garsick**, 8-C Maine Ct., Matawan, NJ 07747.

Wanted: 1930's Depression Scrip. Also: pre-1930 US railroad and transportation tickets, passes, and timetables. **Dan Benice**, Box 5708, Cary, NC 27512. Phone 919-468-5510.

Wanted: Pre-1883 checks/drafts with revenue stamps or imprints. Describe fully, include best price. Will also trade duplicate RN's. **Steve Willock**, PO Box 35070, Tucson, AZ 85740.

New member seeks any paper items from the Standard Arms Co. and Standard Arms Mfg. Co. (Wilmington, DE 1909-1914) probably Wilmington Trust Co. bank items. Also Orange County, NY checks, CD's and related. **George J. Fink**, PO Box 241, Camden, DE 19934.

Collector of Missouri checks looking to trade and correspond with other collectors of Missouri financial paper. **Gregg Voss**, 13 Roland Ave., Ballwin, MO 63021. Phone 314-230-9274.

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit \$5 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected but common sense must rule.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS

Treasurer's Report

January 1 to December 31, 2000

Starting Balance		\$5,850.22	
Total Income			
Dues & Advertising	\$3,663.50		
Interest Earned	41.38		
Total	\$3,704.88		\$3,704.88
Total Expenses			
Postage	78.50		
Printing	366.52		
Office	193.60		
Fees	797.15		
Dues	130.00		
Advertising	50.00		
Total	\$4,811.86		-\$4,811.86
Ending Balance			\$5,743.24

Respectfully Submitted,

Dick Naven

Dick Naven

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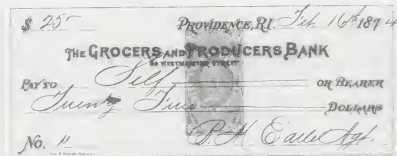
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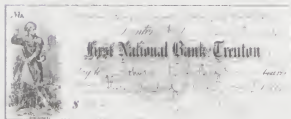
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